### NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1877.

### POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITALS. A NEW ELECTION TALKED OF AT WASHINGTON-MEETING OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES-WADE HAMPTON CALLS FOR TAXES.

The favorite idea of Democrats and others at Washington now is said to be a new election for President. The Legislatures of a number of States met yesterday; in Ohio a message was received from Gov. Hayes, in which the Governor deprecates mixing national and local politics. The situation at New-Orleans is unchanged. Wade Hampton has issued a call for a payment of ten per cent of the South Carolina taxes to his officers.

# NEW ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT.

NOW A FAVORITE IDEA OF THE DEMOCRATS-A GREAT RYSPONSIBILITY RESTING ON THE PARTY WHICH FORCES IT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-Just now the favorite so Intion of the Presidential complication is to hold a new election next Fali, and to allow the President of the Senate, whoever he may be after the 4th of March, to administer the office ad interim. This is to be brought about, according to the gossip of the lobbies and cloak rooms at the Capitol, by the Demin the Senate debating the questions arising in the progress of the count until the clock strikes the hour of noon on March 4, when it is claimed the whole operation of counting the votes necessarily ceases. Then the Senate is to proceed at once to swear in its new members and elect a presiding officer. By the time this is accomplished a message will be received from the Secretary of State announcing that there is a vacancy in the office of President of the United States. The newly-elected President of the Senate will take the oath of office before the Chief Justice, who will of course be in waiting with his gown on, and he will then jump into a carriage, drive to the White House, and se the wheels of Government in motion.

The feasibility of this method of settlement is asseried by the Democrats, who say that unless the Reablicans should again set up the abandoned claim of the right of the President of the Senate to count the votes there is no way in which a declaration of the election of Hayes can be arrived at against their opposition. The Senate has no rules to limit debate, and now that the joint rules are abrogated, there would be nothing, they think, to keep them from talking day and night to kill time and prevent the completion of the count. may well be doubted, however, whether the Democrats would be willing to take the odium of resorting to a proceeding almost revolutionary in order to gain the opportunity of making another fight before the people next Fall. The party which forces a new election will be held responsible for the continued prostration of business which another political campaign would involve. The business men of the country will be likely to punish it severely by refusing it their support. Should the Democrats decide, however, to take the risk, it is a question whether they could carry out the programme. At present most Republicans appear to think they could, but there are some who say that a manifest attempt to delay the count so as to prevent its completion would be a violation of the mandatory provision of the Constitution that "the votes shall be counted," and that inasmuch as the Constitution overrides all rules, it would be the duty of the President of the Senate to interfere, check the debate, and order the count to proceed. This is a matter which will be a good deal talked about during the next few days. At first sight there would certainly seem to be a strong argument in favor of a power existing somewhere to hinder a minority of Scuators from carrying through a conspiracy to break up the election of a President of

### GATHERING DATA. THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE CAREFULLY LAYING

the United States.

THE FOUNDATION FOR WORK. Washington, Jan. 2.—The Senate Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote held another meeting today, the first since Senator Conkling's appointment as one of its members. He was present, together with Senators Edwards, Morton, Frelinghuysen, and Bayard Judge Thurman was detained at home by slight illness, and Gen. Ransom's expected return from North Carolina this morning has been delayed by the snow storm. The session was devoted to continuing the preliminary work compiling historical and legal data, and no propositions were submitted for action; but a prom ment member who was present says the general indications to-day seem to him more hopeful for an ultimate agreement than at any previous meeting. On the other hand another of the members of the Committee says in response to an inquiry that he cannot perceive that the committee to day made any progress. Messri Springer and Willard, as two of the members of the sul committee of the House branch of the joint committee en counting the electoral votes were also to-day en-

# LOUISIANA LEGISLATURES.

gaged in looking up the law and precedents bearing

COMPOSITION OF EACH-A DEMOCRATIC DELEGA-TION TO GOV. KELLOGG-REPUBLICAN APPEALS TO CONGRESS.

New-Orleans, Jan. 2 .- The situation is unchanged and everything is quiet. The Legislature is constituted as follows: The State House Senate has eight senators holding over and eleven returned by the board; the House has sixty-eight members returned by the board, twenty-two of whom the Democrats claim were not elected. The Democratic Senate at St. Patrick's Hali has nise Senators holding over, eight returned by the board and four who were counted out, but who claif that they were elected; the House at St. Patrick's Hall has forty members returned by the board and twenty two who claim that they were elected, but counted out

by the board. House at St. Patrick's Hall, consisting of Messrs. R. H. Wilde of Oricans, J. M. Williams of East Baton Rouge, and Singleton of St. Landry, waited upon Gov./Kellogg, and presented a written communication informing him that the House of Representatives was organized at St. Patrick's Hall, at the same time entering a solemn pro-test against the occupation of the State House by armepolice and militia, and against the exclusion from the State House of the duly elected representatives of the

people. Gov. Kellogg replied in substance:

There are several statements contained in the communication which are incorrect. There were no military, properly speaking, in the State House yesterday. There was a force of police, armed not differently from the way in which they were ordinarily armed, as conservators of peace. They were specially instructed not to interfere with any member of the Legislature, but to protect them from interference by others. There were no United States troops in the State House. It was not true that any passage-way had been cut from the State House to an adjoining building to facilitate the bringing of troops into the building. Wantever communication existed had existed a long time. As to the House which the committee claimed had been legally and properly erganized, the law provides that the Secretary of State shall farmish the clerk with a list of the members elecact; that list was farmished the clerk; 68 of the members whose names were in the list appeared in the regular hall of the House of Representatives yesterday, and 42 or 43 at most appeared in St. Patrick's Hall. He must decline to receive any communication from a body which lacks learly 20 of a quorum.

In a joint session to-day the Republican Legislature people. Gov. Kellogg replied in substance:

In a joint session to-day the Republican Legislatur heard Mr. Burch read the returns from each parish as furnished by the Secretary of State and compiled by the Returning Board, Mr. Packard was announce as elected Governor, and Mr. Antoine Lieutenant-Governor. The Republican Senate adopted resolution requesting the Governor to trans Congress these portions of his message which refer to the political condition of In that portion of his message Gov. Kellogg traced in detail the history of the State since its recon struction, asserting that the New-Orleans July riots of 1866 are still justified and approved, the judge who refused to charge the jury in regard to them having been reclected to the same office ever since; that the Grant ar ish massacre is still regarded as a justifiable assertion of

White supremacy, and that the whole political history o the party opposed to Republican principles in this State

is characterized by one aim-the vesting of all political e ntrol in the hands of an aristocratic oligarchy irrespective of the will of a majority of the people, and the practical nullification of the constitutional which accord to emancipated slaves the rights of cititens. Gov. Kellogg says that disorders in the South are not due to inefficient State Governments, but are created by the opponents of Republicanism for the purp se of obtaining control of the Igovernment. are created by the opponents of Repinicanism care the purpse of obtaining control of the Igovernment. There seem to be only three ways by which peace can be maintained: First, the surrender of the State Government to the minority; second, the acceptance by that minority in good faith of the constitution and amendments which embraces the issues decided by the war; and third, the enactment by Congress of such appropriate and valid legislation as will secure the enforcement of

and third, the enactment by Congress of such appropriate and valid legislation as will secure the enforcement of these amendments against organized, insidious, and desperate hostility.

A concurrent resolution was introduced to-day before the Democratic Legislature to inform the President of the United States that the General Assembly of Louislana is now in session at St. Patrick's Hall, Newforleans. At a joint session of the Democratic Legislature the vote of the State by parishes was read, and Nichols was declared elected Governor and Wiltz Lieutenant-Governor.

tenant-Governor.

The Evening Democrat this atternoon, in reference to its revolutionary article of yesterday advising force, says that no man or set of men or officials are responsible for its utterances except its editors. FATE OF THE REPUBLICANS IN THE PRESIDENT'S

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-It may be stated that the United States Supreme Court has decided that in cases like the Louisiana application for protection against violence the President must decide who are the right Governor and Legislature. Assurances are the right Governor and Legislature. Assurances are given by the Democrats that the Nichols party in Lugisi-ana will not attempt violence. It is asserted by gehtle-men who should know that there can be no question that the Administration will recognize the declaration of the Returning Board as conclusive of the election of Pack-ard and the Republican Legislature.

### LOUISIANA INVESTIGATIONS.

SENATE COMMITTEE AT NEW-ORLEANS HEARING BOTH-SIDES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 2.-The Senate Investigating Committee resumed the investigation of Quachita Parish this morning. B. F. Jonas and R. H. Marr, at torneys of New-Orleans, who took an active part in the ocratic canvass, testified to the efforts of Democratic leaders to have a peaceful and fair election, and that the general policy of their party was directed to that end in order to prevent the Returning Board from seizing upon that pretext for throwing out votes. They contradicted the statement of Bourges in reference to the incendiary speech of Gov. McEnery at Baton Rouge, and said while it was an aggressive one, nothing was said about assassination Marr was examined at great length. Among other things be said that he in common with many others had thought that elective franchise should not have been given negroes without some property or educational qualifications, but now that they are beginning to think for themselves and listen to argument they will become an important political element. Richard Banning (colored) then testified that he and others had taken an active part in the canvass for the Democrats, becau-e they thought any change would be for the better. Charles Tidwell, the former owner of Eliza Pinkston, repeated his testimony already published in reference to

her character and as to who had killed her husband. The Senate sub-committee to-day heard the evidence of Frances, wife of Paul Johnson (colored) of East Baton Rouge, in reference to masked men coming to his house and asking him to sign a paper and accusing him of or ganizing an armed company and then tying a rope around his neck and carrying him off, and to her never seeing him again until found with his eyes picked out by buzzards. Witness said all the men concerned were masked except two, whom she recognized; but, not with masked except two, whom she recognized; but, not withstanding she was pressed to give their names and assured
by Senator Wadleigh of protectim, she refused, as she
knew she would be killed if she revealed them. The
greater portion of the session of the Senate subcommittee was taken up in locaring the testimony of
George Kleimelter in reference to East Baton Rouge.
Witness gave a great deal of hearsay evidence. The
principal points of his testimony were that he had been
ordered anonymously to quit buying seed cotton, and he
had done so; he knew of no intimidation; had belonged
to the Knights of the White Camelia, but not to the
Two-ninety-eight Society, nithough most of the young
men belong to the latter now and wear badges; had always
heard it was not a political society. Esquire Steve Sims
(colored) of the Tenth Ward testified that a plarty of 20 men
came to his house at night and made him give up his
official books. Harrier Bertan (colored) said her hus-(colored) of the Tenth Ward testified that a party of 20 men came to his house at hight and made him give up his official books. Harriet Bertam (colored) said her husband last February received a note which said: "Get out of your house as soon as God will let you, or we will mang you by the neck." Witness said that the house was afterward set on fire, but being wet did not burn, and that her husband was then fired at, and came near being killed. Both the Seinte and House sub-committees adjourned until evening. The House sub-committee from Ouachita Parish is snow-bound at Jackson, Miss.

#### WADE HAMPTON'S CASE RECOGNITION BY CONGRESS BEING SOUGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 2.-It is understood that some of the Democrats of South Carolina have requested their friends in this city to urge upon Congress the recognition of the Hampton State Government. This request has been considered, and some difference of opinion has been found to exist in regard to the proper that Wade Hampton claims and they believe him to be the legal Governor of the State, and to have been regularly inaugurated. If now any one in the State is opposing his authority and preventing his Administration from performing its leading functions, they declare that his proper course is not to appeal to Congress, but directly to the President, under those provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States which authorize the Executive of a State, when the Legislature is not in session and cannot be convened, to call upon the President to assist him in suppressing insurrection and domestic violence. It is not known that Wade Hampton will follow this advice, nor what course the House would pursue should it take cognizance of the matter.

### WADE HAMPTON SHORT OF FUNDS. HE ASKS SOUTH CAROLINA PEOPLE TO PAY IN PART

OF THEIR TAXES. COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 2.-Wade Hampton, assuming to be the Governor of South Carolina, has is sued the following address to the State:

assuming to be the Governor of South Carolina, has is sued the following address to the State:

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 1, 1877.

In accordance with, and under the authority given by the annexed resolutions of the House of Representatives. I hereby call upon all the faithful, law-abiding, and loyal citizens of South Carolina who desire to maintain the government of their choice, to come forward promptly and to pay ten per cent of the amount of the taxes paid by them last year. Due notice will be given to the citizens of each county of the appointment of some proper agent for the collection of the contribution here called for. The resolutions of the Hone of Representatives authorize a call for 25 per cent of last year's taxes, but all the immediate wants of the legitimate government of two State can be supplied if the people will respond generally to the call here made for 10 per cent. The immates of the charitable and penal institutions of the State are now suffering for want of proper supplies, and it is to meet their needs, which appear to use os strongly, that funds are now required. It is for the people of South Carolina now to determine whether they will support the government they have installed, or the attempted usurpation which is only upheld by the bayonets of the Federal troops. I am but the representative of the people of the State, and to their decision I shall bow with profound respect. As long as they choose to support me as their duly elected Governor I shall maintain that position, and, if supported by them, I feel safe in assuring them that their right will soon be firmly established and fully recipited. Our cause is just, and we have left it to the highest legal tribunal of the State and of the United States. I adjure our people, therefore, to be steadfast, law-abiding, and peaceful, and I pray that the new year will bring to them the blessings of peace and of prosperty.

# STATE VOIE IN FLORIDA.

THE SUPREME COURT'S ORDER TO THE CANVASSERS TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 2.—The Supreme Court met yesterday and ordered the State Canvassers to answer by 4 o'clock p. m. to the plain language of the ate writ by canvassing and counting and adding up the vote cast at the election for Governor, and reporting wh received the highest vote for such office, omitting in their return any votes cast for any other person for any other office, the cases of Presidential electors and mem pers of Congress not being matters properly before the court. The board made a return at 5 o'clock. The counel for the relator asked until to-day to examine the return, and the court adjourned till to-day.

# FRAUDS IN FLORIDA ADMITTED.

Washington, Jan. 2 .- A gentleman officially onnected with the House committee examining into the Florida election, privately telegraphs as follows to a friend in Washington:
Messrs. De Bolt, Walling, and Woodburn, the sub-com

Messrs. De Boit, Walling, and Woodburn, the sub-committee who have been investigating the election returns in Jefferson and Jackson counties, arrived here to-day. They have discovered frauds in the count of the vote, and will show gross irregularities in the conducting of the election. Messrs. Thompson, Hopkins, and Dunneil, also investigating the action of the election officers in each poil in Alachna County, will return to Jacksonville to-morrow. It is probable that the full committee will make a thorough examination into the action of the Returning Board in throwing out the returns from Clay

County and counting an unofficial return from Baker County before proceeding to Washington.

Jefferson is the great cotton county of Florida, and in variably goes Republican by a large majority. This car it gave 1,923 majority for Hayes. The canvassers deducted 60 Republican votes on account of fraud. Jackson is a strong Republican county, but gives a Demo cratic majority this year on the face of the returns of 98. The canvassers threw out Friendship, Church, and Campbellton precints in this county, which had returned 436 Tilden and 121 Hayes votes, on account of palpable

#### DAVID DUDLEY FIELD ELECTED.

HIS MAJORITY OVER CHRISTIAN GOETZ, 3,449. An election was held yesterday in the VIIth Congressional District, comprising the VIIIth, Xth, and XIVth Assembly Districts, for Congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Smith Elv. jr., on his accession to the Mayoralty. There were four candi dates in the field-David Dudley Field, the Tamman nominee; Christian Goetz, Republican; Andrew Watson and — Smith, who ran on independent tickets. There was very little excitement and no disturbance, and much omment was caused by the unusual quiet at the polling places. Apparently very little interest was ger felt, and a small vote was cast as compared with that at a general election. The police were on hand, but their services were not called for. The following is the result of the election by Assembly Districts:

Total......4.884 1,435 Field's majority over Goetz, 3,449.

### WASHINGTON.

SURPLUS OF THE GENEVA AWARD. GEN. GRANT'S PLAN—AID TO SHIPBUILDING—A SMALL DISTRIBUTION TO INSURANCE COMPANIES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-The President suggests at original plan for disposing of the surplus of the Geneva award which will remain in the hands of the Government of the United States after the payment of the judgments of the Court of Alabama Claims, He contemplates sending a message to Congress at an early day suggesting the propriety of investing this money in the securities of the United States and devoting the interest of it to the payment of subsidies to American shipbuilders, with the view of restoring American commerce to the position which it held previous to the war of the Rebellion and the depredations upon it of cruisers fitted out in ports. He thinks that if this plan is adopted a stimulus will be given to American shipbuilding, and that in less than 10 years the carrying trade of the United States will in great measure be restored to American bottoms. Gen. Grant does not favor the restoration of any part of the Geneva award to the British Government, as he believes that it would not be well for the future success of the policy of settling international disputes by arbitration. He does think, however, that some of the claims presented for payment out of the indemnity fund, and which have been rejected under the acts of Congress creating the Court of Alabama Claims and defining its jurisdiction, are included within the spirit of the award of the Geneva tribunal. For instance, he does not think that the question whether the vessels and cargoes captured or destroyed were insured or not was considered, nor whether insurance companies which had suffered loss had been reimbursed by the collection of war premiums. He thinks, therefore, that some equitable recognition of a portion of the claims debarred by the court should be arranged for, and favors the continuation of the court for a limited time with authority to take jurisdiction of the class of claims referred to; but he would limit the judgments so as to make them cover only actual losses, and he would deduct from the amount paid by insurance companies to owners of vessels and cargoes the extra amount they received on account of the unusually hazardous character of war risks. After all such claims as these are paid he believes there would still remain a large balance, which he would invest in the way and for the purposes named.

# CABINET MEETING.

MUCH TO TALK ABOUT, BUT LITTLE DONE-LOUISI-ANA, BORDER RAIDS, POLITICS.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The Cabinet session to-day, the first for nearly two weeks, was attended by officers, who have been visited this evening, say that while there was considerable to talk about there was nothing of momentous importance done. The resolu tions of the Louisiana Legislature, asking for protection by the Government against violence, were referred to, a telegraphic copy of them having been forwarded to the President, but no action was taken. The Govern ment has not changed its former opinion that the troops already in that State are fully able to cope with any diffi culties that may arise, and which would properly demand

The general political situation was talked over at the The general political situation was talked over at the session to-day, more for the reason that it has been some time since there was an opportunity for a general Cabinet consultation upon that subject than because of any official information demanding especial attention. There was little discussion upon topics growing out of the disturbed condition of affairs in Mexico. Secretary Fish has received communications from American merchants in that country detailing their fears of violence to American interests in Mexico; but there was nothing absolutely new in that particular. The State Department will pursue whatever course is necessary. The War and Navy Departments have heretofore given proper and necessary instructions to meet all emergencies as they

#### WASHINGTON NOTES WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1877.

Prominent Democrats say that they expect all th uthern committees to report next week. It is hardly probable that they anticipate anything more than preiminary reports, as it would be utterly impossible for liminary reports, as it would be utterly impossible for the printing office to put the testimony into type and do the press work by that time, and it is understood that both Republicans and Democrats on the committees desire to quote largely from the testimony in support of the positions which they will take. One reason for doing this is to give representatives an opportunity to get an adequate idea of the investigation from reading the reports without wading through all the evidence in detail.

Judge Henry M. Spofford to-day delivered to President

pro tem. Ferry the Democratic electoral certificates from Louisiana, in presence of Senator Bayard of Delaware and Representative Willis of New-York. The South Carolina Democratic certificates were presented by Col. Farrington, in the presence of the gentlemen above named, and also of Senator Gordon of Georgia. These certificates were not receipted for. The electoral votes of Maine, Vermont, and California were deposited to-day, and the messengers oringing them received from Mr. Ferry the proper receipts.

When the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice shall be called in the House of Repreentatives, a bili will be reported providing that the com pensation allowed marshals of the United States shall not exceed \$5,000 per annum, nor exceed that rate for any time less than a year, and that the compensation of deputy marshals shall not exceed \$5 per day while actually engaged in their duties, nor their whole compensation exceed \$1,200 per annum.

The first report received by the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, for the Post-Office Department for the year 1876, was that of the New-York Post-Office. The statements of the business of the office for the last quarter and for the entire year were completed on the night of Dec. 31, and received by the Auditor on Monday morning. The receipts of the office for the last quarter from the sale of stamps, &c., were \$699,561, and for the year, \$2,905,245-28. 1876, was that of the New-York Post-Office. The state

The expenditures of the United States Senate for the year ending June 30, 1876, show that there were pur-chased during that period 10 gallons of cologne, 13 gal-lons of bay rum, 12 dozen bottles of Martinique smaff for the Senate Chamber, 100 pounds of camphor, be-sides many other articles for the comfort and conven-ience of Senators

Local Democratic clubs are making arrangements to because Gov. Grover upon his arrival here on Wednes-day next. It is also reported that they have en-gaged a building and are making preparations for an imposing Tilden inauguration ball. Senator Logan writes to a friend that he expects to get

the Republican caucus nomination on the first ballot, and that the Independents will support him in preference to any man yet named. Mr. Justice Clifford, referring to the recent rumor that he might possibly retire from the bench soon, said, "I shall die with the harness on."

### THE ASHTABULA HORROR.

SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

FEW ADDITIONAL RELICS DISCOVERED-IDENTIFICA-TIONS AT THE MORGUE-FUNERALS OF VICTIMS AT CLEVELAND-APPEAL FOR THE CHILDREN OF MR. BLISS, THE EVANGELIST.

The mournful hope of finding and identifying the emains of the victims of the railway slaughter, which has induced large numbers of friends to visit the scene, is being fast dispelled with those who have not already been successful. Careful was made vesterday, the ruins of the bridge and train having been removed and the ice broken, but without effective result. Some of the victims were buried yesterday in Cleveland. There were a few identifications at the Morgue yesterday. The coroner's inquest continues, but no facts not already known have been the Sunday-schools of America for contributions to aid in the support and education of the children of P. P. Bliss, the evangelist.

### AMONG THE DEAD.

FUNERAL OF THREE OF THE VICTIMS AT CLEVE-LAND-WORK AT THE WRECK-IDENTIFICATION OF LOST FRIENDS-LOSS OF MAIL MATTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CLEVELAND, Jan. 2. - Victor Nusbaum, Peter

Livenbrae, Isaac and Birdie Meyer, and Larry Lanigan, express messenger, all victims of the Ashtabula railway slaughter, were buried here to-day. The funerals were largely attended and created a profound impression. The news of to-day from the scene of the wreck is summed up in the following special telegram from the scene of the disaster:

Work on the wreck has gone on slowly to-day There have been various discoveries, some of which are considered quite important by friends of the lost. The scaffolding is slowly rising toward the top of the gloomy abutments. The wood from the stream has been nearly removed, and only the twisted and broken iron-work remains. The ice has been broken for a considerable distance down the stream, but very little success has rewarded search in that direction. The crowd of vitnesses, which on each previous day has flocked to the scene of the disaster, is to-day very small. The work of identification, however, goes slowly on, and now a charred limb, then a shred of clothing or cherished keepsake is brought to light and

E. . H. Baume of Cleveland, brother of Mrs. Knowles, lost in the car City of Buffalo, was here to-day with the nurse of Mrs. Knowles's family, in search of some relic of the deceased or her little girl. Bits of clothing are identified by the nurse as having belonged to Mrs. Knowies. Dr. F. G. Hubbard of Oak City. Iowa, from Bergen, N. Y., where he had been visiting a brother-in-law, Thomas J. Lan, was lost on the train, and it was thought no trace was left of him. Mr. Lan, who had come on to search for him, was on the point of going home, but on coming into the Morgne for the last time to-day found two shirts and a shawl which he im mediately recognized. The shirts were plainly marked "G. F. Hubbard." These are all that are left of the deceased. Two hands were found to-day. One (the left) was perfectly preerved, and had evidently been in the water; the other was a shapeless mass, and was only identified as a hand by a single nail. A pin-cushion was found to-day, which was immediately recognized as having belonged to James H. Aldrich of Des Moines, Iowa. It was of some metallic subtance. On one side were advertisements of Mr. Aldrich's business; the other was a mirror the deceased had carried three years. Mr. Aldrich's brother-in-law and wife, who had come on from Des Moines, were very much gratified to find even this trifling relic of the dead man.

The postmaster here states there were at least two tons of mail on the last train. Much of this was bound across the continent. A large amount has been recovered, and much that should have been preserved and sent on has probably been lost through the negligence of the Post-Office Department. The following bodies have been identified at the freight house since last report:

Martha Lolita Valk, by parts of dress and hair. ne was fifteen and a half years of age, and was identified by her father, Jacob Valk.

Charles Vogel of Albany was identified by his wife by some of his coat buttons, one leg of his trowsers, and a handkerchief and watch chain. His watch was gone.

### NO MORE BODIES RECOVERED. THE INJURED PASSENGERS RECOVERING-FOUR TO

LEAVE FOR THEIR HOMES TO-DAY-FURTHER TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2 .- No bodies have een recovered to-day from the debris of the Ashtabula wreck. With the exception of Alexander Munroe of Summerville, Mass., who is lying at the Culver House in a critical condition, the wounded are doing as well as

Robert C. McIntyre, a conductor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, was the first witness examined at the coroner's inquest to-day, which was resumed at 11 a. m. He testified that when the accident occurred he was walking near the bridge, and was one of the first to arrive at the wreck. The fire spread with great rapidity. The citizens used every exertion to prevent the spread of the flames, but were baffled in every attempt by the vio-

James L. Porter, who was on the ground soon after the accident, testified that in his opinion the flames might have been controlled by the employment of a steam fire-engine in a very few minutes. The witness heard the conductor say that there were 160 passengers

on the train.

The conductor testified yesterday that there were but

131 passengers.
The victims of the disaster at Ashtabula who were brought to this city to be cared for are all doing well; the injuries of most of them are not as serious as at first supposed. The following named persons who are in the Hu ron Street Hospital will leave for their homes to-morrow morning: Mr. Patterson of New York, Mr. Hayes, drover, of Kentucky; Mr. Lalor, freight agent, of Chicago; and Mr. Burnman of the Chicago, Milwankee, and St. Paul Railroad. The other patients will all probably able to go to their homes within a week or ten days.

The next witness called was Henry A. White. He was a passenger in the City of Buffalo car; he was aroused from sleep by a jarring motion, and thinks the train was off the track before they began to go down. He de scribed his experience in getting out, and testified as to the number of passengers on the train. There were only three vacant seats in the smoking-car; he knew for a fact; he estimated the number of passengers at 300.

James Manning, the water works engineer, was inter rogated about the fire plug at the water works. He swore that he had tried the bose couplings of the Fire Brigade on his plug and it would not fit. The coupling and plug cap were atterward produced and found to fit perfectly, and Manning was compelled to admit that he had made a great mistake.

Daniel McGuire, the engineer of the first engine, heard

he bridge snap behind him when he was within two carengths of the abutments. He says his engine had to un up hill to get off the bridge. He could give no information about the wreck or incidents of the fire, although he was there some time. The inquest then adjourned until 812 o'clock to-morrow

# SAFETY OF TWO NEW-YORKERS.

Barrow B. Lyons of No. 248 West Fortyninth-st. was in the train that was wrecked at Ashtasula and was slightly injured. Mr. Lyons is traveling for the firm of Harvey & Ford, at No. 365 Canal-st., and was just recurning home. He telegraphed to his brother, Dr. Lyons of No. 248 West Forty ninth-st. from Buffalo per Lyons of No. 248 west Forly initial. Tool Multiply yesterday morning that he had started home, but was snowed in near Buffalo, and would not probably be in New-York until Wednesday morning.

It was supposed that James McIntire, a well-known railrond contractor of No. 229 Broadway, was one of the victims of the Ashtabula disaster, and his secretary went to Ashtabula to discover some traces of him. Word

was received yesterday at the office that Mr. McIntire had arrived safely at Chicago.

APPEAL FOR THE CHILDREN OF MR. BLISS. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 2.-The following appeal

To the Sunday-schools of America: I would To the Sunday-schools of America: I would suggest that every Sunday-school in this country take a penny collection on Sunday, Jan. 14, for the maintenance, education, and benefit of the children of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Bliss, and for the erection of a monument to the memory of the sweet singers, to whom all our Sunday-schools are so deeply indebted.

Send money to Henry Field, treasurer, care of Field, Lieter & Co., Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2, 1877.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

CRITICAL STAGE REACHED IN THE NEGOTIATIONS -THE TURKS REPUSE TO DISCUSS THE PRO-POSED SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1877. A dispatch from Constantinople, dated Monday evening, says: "The fourth sitting of the plenary conference was held to-day. The Marquis of Salisbur, expressed the views of the plenipotentiaries upon the Turkish counter proposals. During the discussion the Turkish delegates enumerated the points upon which they did not consider they could negotiate. These were chiefly the organization of a local police under foreign control, the question of an international commission and an extension of Servian territory. The plenipoten tharies asked if this declaration was tantamount to abso-late refusal. The Turkish delegates replied that they must refer to the Porte. The next sitting of the Conference is fixed for Thursday, when the Porte will give a definitive reply. The Marquis of Salisbury visited Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, after the Conference." The session of the Conference was very brief.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1877. It is stated that Gen. Ignatisff, the Russian piempoten-tiary, has declared that he cannot discuss the proposals which the Porte intends to submit, and in this is supported by the other plenipotentiaries. Thursday's sit ting will probably be decisive. The Turkish counter proposals will differ completely from those of the Confer-THE GRAND VIZIER READY TO RESIGN-GEN. IGNA-

TIEFF PREPARING TO LEAVE.

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople received to night says at Monday's sitting of the Conference the Turks in addition to the points already mentioned re fused to accept the proposal that the official language of ach district should be that of the majority of the inhabitants thereof. The Marquis of Salisbury addressed the Conference with warmth condemning the obstinacy

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSADOR DISPOSED TO WITHDRAW. Although another sitting is appointed for Thursday but little hope of an understanding is entertained. The Pienipotentiaries have intimated their intention, if the Porte persists in resisting the proposals of the Powers. to quit Constantinople. Gen. Ignatieff has asked Safvet Pasha for authorization for a Russian man-of-war to enter the Bosphorus to convey him home. Safvet has granted the authorization, and if the efforts to effect an understanding fail Gen. Ignatieff will depart on Satur-

LORD SALISBURY APPEALS TO THE GRAND VIZIER. Another Reuter telegram, dated Constantinople, Tues-day evening, states that at the interview between Lord Salisbury and Midbat Pasha, after the sitting of the Conference yesterday, the conversation became very animated. In consequence of Lord Salisbury's reproaches the Grand Vizier declared he was ready to resign, as he could not agree to conditions incom-patible with the independence and integrity of Turkey. Lord Salisbury urged that it was the interest of Turkey to accept the proposals of the Powers. Midhat Pasha replied that the Porte might make concessions upon some points, but would reject all which were contrary to the dignity of the Empire. After this interview a Cabinet Council was held and Midhat Pasha visited all the Plenipotentiaries. Count Chandordy was to have an audience with the Sultan to-day. A Council of Turkish Ministers will be held to-morrow to decide upon the resolutions to be communicated to the Conference on Thursday.

The reports are confirmed that Gen. Ignatieff and Lord salisbury will quit Constantinople immediately if the Porte refuses the proposals of the Powers. Military preparations are proceeding with activity.

Inc Greek inhaultants of Philippopolis have commissioned their delegates in Constantinople to formally protest before the Plenipotentiaries against assimilation of the Greek population of Philippopolis with the Bulgarians. the interest of Turkey to accept the proposals of the

#### GREAT STORM ON THE FRENCH COAST. Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1877.

A tremendous gale has been raging on the Atlantic coast of France. Two villages were threatened with destruction by high water. Several lives have been lost. One of the telegraph cables between France and

### THE CANADIAN RAILROAD STRIKE. MONTREAL, Jan. 2 .- Mails for the West were dispatched this evening by way of Albany and Suspen-sion Bridge. They will go by way of the United States

order. The situation here remains unchanged. Wallis, order. The situation is the mechanical superintendent of the road, has issued orders to the effect that all engineers and firemen who have committed no deeds of violence may resume work at the former rate of compensation on application to TORONTO, Jan. 2. - All is quiet on the Grand

Trunk line to-day, no misconduct being reported. Two passenger trains and two pilot locomotives were dispatched to-day. One of the trains carried 200 of the Queen's Own Volunteers for Belleville. No night trains will be run at present.

It appears from the statement put forward by the men that a year ago the engine-drivers had some complaint to make, and instead of laying them before the head of their department, they communicated through a committee with Mr. Hickson, the general manager. The strikers allege that the leaders of this movement were ingled out for dismissal at the recent reduction in the singled out for dismissar at the recent reduction in the number of the company's employes. They also maintain that as the engineers are paid by the trip, the reduced number of journeys should be divided among them until a revival of business gave them full employment again. The rathroad officers, on their part, hold that the com-pany has the right to reduce the number of engineers and firemen whenever it is its interest to do so.

# FOREIGN NOTES.

Almonte, Ont., Jan. 2.-The Wyllis Woolen actory was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is esti-ated at \$20,000. London, Jan. 2.-The German Government

the sale of silver for the account of the Germany to resume the sale of silver for the account of the German treasury. OTTAWA, Jan. 2.—At the Gloucester election esterday a riot occurred at one of the polis, which re-

aulted in 10 or 12 men being seriously injured. The re-urning clicer found it necessary to close the hall, and he voting, which was necessarily postponed, is in prog-PASSENGER RATES WESTWARD ADVANCED.

# A general advance in the passenger rates

tween the East and West by the trunk lines was made yesterday, to take effect this morning, on what are known as limited tickets-that is, tickets good on a con tinuous trip for a limited time. The price of these tick-ets between New-York and Chicago for some time past has been \$13. It is now advanced to \$18. Between soston and Chicago the new rate is \$19; Philadelphia a corresponding advance has been made between the Eastern terminal points named and Western cities. The following are the rates from New-York to the principal Western cities:



REMOVING ORDNANCE FROM ST. LOUIS. CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.-The work of removing rdnance from the St. Louis Arsenal to the Rock Island Arsenal and elsewhere was completed last night, the work having been accomplished in five days by the most

# A HEAVY MORTGAGE.

work naving seen acceptance and process of artillery strenuous exertions. Eight hundred process of artillery were packed and shipped to the East, while great quantities of muskets and pistols were sent to the Rock Island

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.-In order to secure funds to complete the railroad to its coal mines in the has mortgaged its property to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia for \$3,500,000, Shenandoah Valley, the Royal Land Company of Virginia

### PRICE FOUR CENTS. GEN. BARLOW AS A DUELIST.

A CHALLENGE TO ELIHU ROOT.

TION TO MORTAL COMBAT-THE QUARREL STARTED OVER A BRIEF-MR. ROOT'S FRIENDS BECOME ALARMED AND CONSULT THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY -GEN. BARLOW DECLARES THE WHOLE AFFAIR

Reports of a strange controversy between ex-Attorney-General Francis C. Barlow and Elihu Root, and of a challenge sent by the former to the latter, have been n circulation in spite of the efforts of the friends of both to keep the matter from publicity. The story presents two prominent lawyers, antagonists in a commonplace suit, lawyers' briefs, exchange of crisp notes, advice seasoned with peppery epigram more forcible than elegant, demanded apology, a suggestion of a duel in wintry Canada, or of a skirmish agreeable to the challenged person, a decisive contest in referee's private office; peace-making friends, and finally the statement, made by one of the principals, that it is all a joke. The other principal apparently fails to see the point of the joke. Everything connected with the affair is sure to be caught up with interest by the public, owing to the prominence of the persons involved and the strangeness of the occurrence, whether it is regarded only in the light of a practical joke, as Gen. and unfortunate controversy, as Mr. Root appears to

Francis C. Barlow of the law firm of Barlow & Olney, at No. 206 Broadway, was Attorney-General of the State in 1872 and 1873, his term expiring Jan. 1, 1874. As Attorney-General he began the suit of the People against the Bank of North America, and after he had retired from office was engaged to conduct the suit before Referee William Stanley of No. 16 Wall-st. Mr. Stanley Pierrepont, the present Minister to England. Mr. Bar-low has been spoken of by persons having business with him as at times very-high tempered. Elihu Root of the law flim of Compton, Root & Bart-

lett, No. 43 Pine-st., was the opposing counsel to Mr. Bar-low in the hearings before the referee. The suit dragged, and in October last the referee requested the counsel to finish their presentations of the case by written briefs. Mr. Root prepared his brief, and sent a copy to Gen. Barlow. About Dec. 20 there was some friendly correspondence between the lawyers over the trial and the briefs, and Gen. Barlow finally sent Mr. Root his (Barlow's) brief, accompanying it with a note and Mr. Root's brief, which, to the latter's slight surprise, Gen. Barlow returned, the usage among lawyers being to re-tain briefs sent in this way. It is said that Mr. Barlow's brief bore marks of having passed through the letterpress, and consequently must have been copied.

Mr. Root no sooner got Mr. Barlow's brief than he sought for vulnerable points and made elaborate notes on the margin opposite statements which he wished to confute. On Dec. 27 Gen. Barlow sent to Mr. Root for the brief, which Mr. Root supposed by usage, at least, to be his own, and which, by the marginal notes, he had peculiarly appropriated as his own. Return it be could not without disclosing to his legal opponent the line of defense which he intended to follow. He explained the

Gen. Barlow sent a note in reply. He demanded of Mr. Root the brief forthwith. If it was not forthcoming, he said he should recover it by replevin. If the brief was misplaced or destroyed, he said he should institute criminal proceedings against Mr. Root. Mr. Root's re-sponse was a short and sharp communication, in which he advised Gen. Barlow thus: "Don't make a d-d fool

Gen. Barlow's answer to this was a long letter, the animus of which was apology or no quarter. The letter contained a draft of an apology to Mr. Barlow which Mr. Root was to sign and return. Refusing this he was to face the alternative of accepting a challenge to fight a duel in Canada. If he refused this also, Gen. Barlow suggested that they might fire on the first occasion of their meeting on the street. Gen. Barlow

occasion of their meeting on the street. Gen. Barlow advised Mr. Root to arm, as he would need to protect himself. If they should not meet on the street before Jan. 6, the time set for the next appearance before the referee, or if Mr. Root preferred it to a street encounter, then he recommended in substance that they have it out in dead carnest in the referee's office, and that Mr. Stanley be advised so that he night be conveniently absent. There was, it is said, no perceptible levity between the lines of the vigorous English in which Gen. Barlow's "joke" was couched.

Mr. Root did not laugh at the "joke" nor sign an apology. He simply wrote Mr. Barlow that his (Barlow's) letter contained a threat of assassination in case he (Root) did not submit to Gen. Barlow's dictations. Therefore he must decline to consider the proposition.

Mr. Root's friends were the next to become interested in this lively correspondence. They took Gen. Barlow to be in carnest, and took knowing whether he would wait for the 6th of January or take the first opportunity of the street, they saw the District-Attorney, with a view to getting out a warrant of arreet, and thus shielding Mr. Root from assault. The District-Attorney consulted with Judge Noah Davis, who sought an interview with Gen. Barlow. Gen. Barlow explained to Judge Dawlet the warrant of a rose, and thus shielding Mr. Root from assault. He bistrict-Attorney consulted with Judge Noah Davis, who sought an interview with Gen. Barlow. Gen. Barlow explained to Judge Dawlet the warrant of the Root from passault. Mr. Root from assault. The District-Altorney consulted with Judge Noah Davis, who sought an interview with Gen. Barlow. Gen. Barlow explained to Judge Davis that it was all a Joke. He then wrote a long letter to Mr. Root's friends in which he emphasized his statement to Judge Davis. The threatening letter he said was written in a playful spirit. It would have been absurd to challenge a man on so small a provocation, and it was novel to offer a challenge and then threaten the gentleman challenged with peril in case he should not accept. Gen. Barlow urged that this was additional evidence that he was merely joking. Yesterday Mr. Root's friends were expecting that Gen. Barlow would make some explanation to Mr. Root.

A reporter of The Tribune called upon Mr. Root yesterday, but he refused absolutely to give information or answer questions.

low would make some explanation to Mr. Root.

A reporter of THE TRIBURE called upon Mr. Root yesterday, but he refused absolutely to give information or answer questions.

Gen. Barlow, when inquiry was made of him, immediately remarked with a largh that it was "all absurd and a joke," though it was very evident from his manner that the affair did not rest lightly on his mind. He said he thought the little matter between himself and Mr. Root ought not to be printed in the newspapers, though as far as he himself was concerned he did not object. It would be disagreeable, however, as leading to the annoyance of explanations, &c. Mr. Root and he had some correspondence about submitting briefs to a referee. He had written Mr. Root playfaily to hurry up his brief, and subsequently wrote him to return his (Barlow's) brief that he might submit it to the referee. When asked about the letter sent to Mr. Root and which contained the allusion to mortal combat, Mr. Barlow laughed again and said he never challenged Mr. Root to a duel or anybody else. It was absurd. If he were to challenge anybody it would not be over such a pairry thing as an attorney's brief, and, besides, he said, Mr. Root had a perfect right to keep the brief.

# DISASTERS AT SEA.

LOSS OF A STEAMER ON THE FLORIDA COAST-TWO LIVES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 2.-The steamship Emilie sank last night in six fathoms. Only one man and an infant are known to be lost, but a boat-load of passengers is missing. The captain's boat and one other has arrived here. Steamers have gone out in search of the missing passengers. The mails were lost.

# WRECKS ON THE NEW-ENGLAND COAST.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 2.-The schooner Walter Irving, from Baltimore for Thomaston, with a cargo of corn, is ashore near High Head; also, the Reifast, is ashore near the same place. Both vessels are total wrecks. The crews were saved with the exception of George A. Harvey, colored, cook of the Massachusetts. The schooner W. F. Green, of Taunton, is ashore on Wood End. The crew were saved. The schooner Caarles Gibson, of Boston, ran into the schooner Macom-ber, of Franklin, Me., sinking her in a few minutes. The crew were saved.

MARRIEHEAD, Mass., Jan. 2.-The schooner May Queen of Gloucester went ashore on Coney Ledge this morning and will be a total loss. The schooner

BODIES WASHED ASHORE FROM THE CIRCASSIAN.

The Coast Wrecking Company yesterday morning received a telegraphic dispatch from Bridgewashed ashore from the wreck of the Circassian. One of these was the body of Capt. Lewis, the foreman of the wreckers employed by the company on the Circassian. The names of the other persons whose bodies have been recovered were not given in the dispatch.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 2.—The roof of the carriage-house of A. Garcelon's livery stable, on Brimmer-at, fell in to-day from the great weight of snow upon it. Twenty-five ar-trages and selegis were demoished. Total damage, \$10,000. Harryord, Conn., Jan. 2.—Julius Nott, a well-known citizen of Bristol, while breaking this forencen, was struck by an engine at the crowning of the Hartford, Frovidence and Flankul Railroad, and dies this afternoon. He was about 60 years of age.

Pritsfield, Mass., Jan. 2.—Isaac J. Wooden has been held in \$18,000 ball by the District Court to answer the charge of shipping giant powder over the Boston and Alb ny Raiway. This is the first case under the State law, passed in 1871, prohibiting the shipment of nitro-glycerine or similar explosives by rail. The defense claim that giant powder is not such as articlays.